

The Hebrew.

ח' עולם נטע ברכינו "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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THE IDEA.

THE TRAVELING CLERK.—CHAPTER I.

In 1809, the period when this history began, there was in merry England, as it is facetiously called, for nothing can be less merry to a stranger than its gloomy sky, misty landscapes and grave looking inhabitants; there was in England, or rather in its colossal metropolis, a first-class French hotel, situated in the very centre of the West-End, in Leicester Square, and bearing the significant title of Hotel de Paris. The proprietor, Mr. Durand, was as well known by all tourists, gourmets and traveling clerks of that time as Chevet is now on the continent. His celebrity was by no means undeserved; for he combined in his person all the qualifications which constitute the man of genius. Housewife in the morning, chief cook at noon, jovial talker at the dinner table, perfect gentleman in his saloon, you would never have recognized in the thin, elegant figure, dressed in a complete black suit, the alert factotum you had seen before in white apron and cap, armed with the classic spoon, commanding his numerous scullions, like the general at the head of his army.

At the moment we introduce him to our readers, he is pacing his vast dining-room, with his hands behind his back, surveying nimbly with his sharp little gray eyes, all the movements of his waiters in their preparations for the famous table-d-hôte. The habitual and transient boarders begin to make their appearance, and gradually fill all the seats round the sumptuous table. As there are among them five persons who will play a conspicuous part in this narrative, we will devote a few lines to their external portraiture.

Towards the upper end of the table sits a little, dark-complexioned, elderly man, with a straight, well formed nose, and sparkling black eyes. His dress and deportment are those of a well-bred Frenchman. Opposite to him, you will recognize at once an emigre, (very numerous at that period in London) by his wig a aile-de-pigeon, and his coat a la Française. The third individual next to him, with the enormous moustaches, cropped hair and straight buttoned frock coat, is an officer on the retired list. At the other end, are two young men of striking appearance. One, known at the hotel as a traveling clerk, is a tall, stoutly built, sunburnt, jolly looking fellow; the other, his seeming companion, attracts all eyes by his remarkably fine features, of an oriental type, his lofty bearing, and elegance of manners, but especially by a melancholy cast of countenance and a fixed, magnetic glance almost unbearable.

As it is usual on such occasions, nothing was heard at first but the noise of forks and knives and the bustle of attendants. But that forced silence could not be of long duration in a company mostly composed of Frenchmen. As soon as coffee and liquors were put on the table, the conversation became general and obstreperous. Suddenly, and as if by common consent, there was a profound silence, in order to listen to two well matched orators, discussing at the highest pitch of their voice.

"Yes, I maintain," said the emigre, "that Napoleon, great as he appears in the eyes of many, can and has committed as big blunders as any raw recruit could before a great battle."

"And I maintain," rejoined the little Frenchman, "that with all due respect, you are a perfect ass."

"That's more easily said than proved."

"I'll prove it. Gentlemen! I appeal to your judgement. Here is the point in question. You all know that Napoleon, by a recent decree, has convoked all the Jewish nobilities of France, with the mission of framing a new ritual, more in consonance with the progressive spirit of our age. That body called Sanhedrin, has given the greatest satisfaction in high quarters, and there is a talk of removing at once their civil and political disabilities. Now, my friend here, who is a staunch supporter of the ancient regime, as you can easily perceive by his snuff colored frill and powdered wig, (a laugh,) my friend thinks that the world will crumble to pieces if that measure is carried."

"It is my firm opinion," said the emigre, in drawing himself up and looking big.

"And may I ask on what ground that opinion is founded?" said the young man with the singular glance.

"On what ground?"

"Yes."

"Why, sir, you may as well ask on what ground St. Peter of Rome is founded. I could adduce a thousand grounds; but I will confine myself to one, and it is this: Follow well my argument. The Jew is, was and always will be a devout worshiper of the calf of gold. It is his nature to grasp, cover, absorb and monopolize everything and everywhere. He is cunning, enduring, unabashed and never swerving from the great object of his life—the acquisition, per far et nefas, of wealth. Now, if in spite of all the obstacles thrown in his way by legitimate distrust, he has been able to gain

the commercial ascendancy we witness, what will he not achieve if we enlarge his sphere of action? I, therefore, do say, that a government absurd enough to emancipate such a set of men prepares a cataclysm and the ruin of commerce!"

A general burst of laughter greeted this singular conclusion, but his opponent having risen to speak, a deep silence ensued.

"I must confess, sir," said he, "that I expected something more novel. If your opposition to the measure alluded to rests on no other ground than on the old, hackneyed recrimination of interested parties, then the Israelites of France may congratulate themselves, for those recriminations are in fact their greatest panegyric. According to your own admission, they have wrested the sceptre of commerce from the hands of their competitors, in spite of the enormous difficulties, created by unjustifiable and barbarous prejudices; and you conclude against all logic, that the causes which have produced those results ought to be maintained!

The fact is, sir, there is no remedy against the evil you complain of, (if evil there is.) No clerical or secular tyranny, no persecution of any kind will deter them from pursuing the course dictated by self-preservation. This is so true that the famous bill of exchange, that great medium of all commercial transactions, has been invented by them, when fanaticism was raging at its height. There is no other remedy against their dreaded competition than to imitate them, than to emulate their enterprise, ingenuity and perseverance! But is it not a shame, that in our century, in this boasted land of freedom, in the midst of well educated men, it should still be necessary to contend for such obvious, evident truths; that it should be necessary to vindicate the rights of a portion of mankind, made of the same clay as all others, sprung from the same soil, because, fersoeth, it happens that an individual was born in the womb of a Jewess, instead of a Christian, because—

"Bless me! with what warmth you speak of the Jews."

"He pleads his own cause," said here the officer. "Are you not a Jew?"

"Israelite, if you please."

"Israelite, or Jew, it's all the same."

"It is so little the same, that I positively forbid the qualification."

"And why?"

"Because in its present acceptation, that word implies an insult."

"Pooh! pooh! I don't mean to offend you; I merely ask you whether you are Jew?"

"And by what right? If I did put to you the query, Are you a Catholic? would you not find the question highly impertinent?"

The case is different. Under whatever denomination we may go, we all belong to the great Christian family, owner of the land, whilst you are a foreign sect—at the utmost, only tolerated by the State.

"It's false. Ignorance and prejudice may say so, but unbiased minds never admit that: I and I, for my part, spurn such a doctrine with all the indignation and contempt I am capable of."

"Oh! you take it very high, my proud youngster."

"I take it as I ought. The time is gone by when any uncouth clown could trample with impunity on unfeeling Jews."

"And you are, I suppose, the paladin that is going to fight their battle? Gentlemen, allow me to introduce the new champion of Judaism. Ha, ha, ha! On my soul!" The lad is spirited. Well, I like him best for it. But hark ye, my friend: I will give you a little advice. If an old blade like myself can afford to listen to the fanfares of a hair-brained youth, that's no reason he should abuse the privilege. Keep, therefore, your well-oiled tongue in bridle, or by the wig of the gentlemen here present, I'll nail you against that wall like a roasted goose on the spit of papa Durand."

At this brutal provocation all eyes were turned towards the young man, who with the greatest coolness drew from his coat a beautiful little pocket pistol, and was going to cock it, when his companion, who during this rapid altercation had been looking intensely at the officer, suddenly rose, with a sarcastic smile:

"There is no occasion to use such weapons—my oiled-tongue shall do the business;" and turning towards the officer: "Mr. Capucceau, will you do me the favor to take a walk to Charing-Cross—it will benefit your digestion."

These plain words, the meaning of which nobody could understand, fell upon the bully like a thunderbolt. He grew ghastly pale; his eyes seemed to start from their sockets in utter amazement, and he stammered out, "What—what do you—say?"

"I say, to make yourself scarce, unless you wish me to acquaint the honorable company with your early history."

"Thousands bullets!" And if you do?"

"Come, come, none of your impudence. Begone, sirrah! and never indulge again in such swaggering, in my presence."

To the astonishment of all present, the brave is a perfect paroxysm of rage, rashed out of the room. Mr. Durand, who, like the rest, had been taken quite by surprise by this unexpected and extraordinary scene, now endeavored to allay the excitement in addressing his guests in turn, but nobody would listen to him, and the whole company broke up in tumult and confusion.

CHAPTER II.

We must now request our readers to follow us to the apartment of the two young men, where, very likely, we shall obtain a clue to the mysterious hints thrown out in the foregoing chapter.

The youngest, whom we shall call Selig, stands before the chimney with one arm resting on the mantelpiece, and following, with a smile the movements of his companion, named Mayer, who walks up and down the room, gnawing his nails—a certain sign, with him, of intense preoccupation. Stepping suddenly, and folding his arms, he says, in an animated though respectful tone, "Well, Master Selig, you are satisfied now now, I suppose; you have played once more the Don Quixote, and made a fool of yourself. The fellow is a dangerous rascal,

and will never forgive me. I have called him by his real name, a name inscribed in the archives of the police of Vienna. Here, in England, he may do us injury."

"Well, and if he does? What then?"

"You don't care? But where, and when, will all this end? Can't you take men as they are, and must you needs pick a quarrel with the first great ruffian that will curse your path?"

"Will you reform mankind, and sweep away, at once, deep-rooted, secular prejudice? But for my interference, there might have been bloodshed; and what, I ask you, would then become of your old dying father, your loving sister, and your humble servant, who has assumed the heavy responsibility of bringing you back and sound?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES OF THE ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE.

1st HALF-YEAR 1870.

[CONCLUDED.]

Hundreds of others, for reasons which it is useless to mention, are not in a position to return and are forced to live in a state of equal misery that has no parallel and which are powerless to alleviate. All wait anxiously and impatiently for the day when they can leave for the United States, for such one would be a veritable day of deliverance for them. If then we do not speedily receive news of the formation a Committee in America we shall have to do our best in favoring a partial emigration. We therefore call upon all the Committees, heads of communities, people in office or private persons and in particular to the local Committees of the Alliance, to the Sub-Committee of the "Gemeindetag," to the editors of the Jewish journals whether in America or Europe to direct public attention to our work, not alone for the purpose of getting for us subscriptions annual or otherwise, but calling on them to aid us in all the tasks which devolve upon us. For the last two years the situation of our Russian brethren is occupying public attention. What we ought and wish to do is known to everyone.

It is not to remedy a local and passing evil; no, the suffering which we are called upon to relieve, the evils that we seek to do away with have been eating away the life of our brethren for many a century and their causes are too well-known to everyone. We would wish that our work should go to the very base of the evil, we would construct a new foundation and we would raise thereon a people worthy of the faith they profess. In our first address we pointed out as one of the causes of this misery—a misery which nothing but emigration en masse can relieve—the very densely crowded population. The project of ameliorating the social condition of our co-religionists of the West of Russia by intellectual culture and a closer frequentation of the schools should not be neglected.

We wait but to see the result of the public subscription to give to as many boys and girls as possible the means of regularly attending school.

Everything done for the growing population will at a later period profit the elder members of the Community.

It was with this motive and seeing the insufficiency of our resources that we took up the idea propounded by the Alliance of appealing to the hearts of our co-religionists in America and Europe, and calling on them to give a new home and a new country to these poor children from whom death and famine have wrenches their natural protectors. The wisdom and the charity of this adoption movement is manifest and it is needless to comment on the words that have been already spoken by the Central Committee.

Countries and people like unto individuals, have often strange and inexplicable destinies.

The Israelite Alliance which gives ear to the

cries of distress and misery uttered by our co-religionists in the farthest regions of the new as well of the old world, did not occupy itself for some years about its neighbors, who, perhaps wanted help more than anyone else.

But once that it done so, once that it has turned its attention to us, we feel ourselves bound in honor to render our work worthy of its patronage and by this means to prepare a human existence for hundreds of thousands of co-religionists who would otherwise be doomed sooner or later to destruction, in spite of the intelligence with which they are endowed.

Dear Co-Religionists! To save our brethren

of the West of Russia is the duty of all Judah.

We should rally together, without any distinction

of religious parties—for it has never been

sought to touch the religious condition of this

population—and put ourselves heart and soul,

and intelligence at this common work of charity.

Let us to the task with the accustomed devo

tion, with the accustomed prudence and above all with the accustomed generosity of Is

raelite hearts.

The enterprise has been happily begun; let us now join together to carry it on, and if it be the will of God, to bring it one of these days to a glorious conclusion.

Communications of all kinds may be ad

dressed to the Central Committee of the Uni

versal Israelite Alliance, 37, rue de Trevise,

Paris; to the underigned members of the

Principal Committee; or if need be to any of

the local or Sub-Committees of the Alliance.

We would beg likewise that the amount of

supercessions with lists of names, the announce

ment from anyone willing to adopt an orphan,

student or an apprentice, (for the last-named

to care for state age and sex of the child to be adopted and also it if be the intention of

those adopting it to put it immediately to a

trade, school or business,) be forwarded to the

Central Committee at Paris or directly to

Koenigsberg (Prussia), June, 1870.

On the part of the Principal Committee:

DR. Bamberger, Rabbi.

S. Finkens, Treasurer.

A GLANCE AT THE PROPHETS.

[By the Misses Rothschild.]

III.—EZEKIEL.

[CONCLUDED.]

The prophet's advice and reproof were not limited to the morals of the people; their political errors also excited his indignation and sorrow. He looked with particular disapproval upon their foolish trust in Egypt. In the tenth year after his acceptance of the prophetic mission, he began to raise his voice against Pharaoh, who, in his impotent pride had declared, "My river is my own, and I have made it for myself." During three successive years he told of the doom of that mighty empire, which was now certain to become the spoil of the king of Babylon; once a lion amongst nations, a whale in the wide ocean, and a terror to all mankind, it was destined to fall into the pits dug by the Chaldeans.

Many years elapsed before another date was assigned to the prophet's orations. In the meantime, the aspect of the political world had entirely changed. The fruitless struggles for independence, which the doomed tribes had attempted, were all but forgotten; the last echo of the fall of Tyre had died away; and, above all, the Jews, once a powerful nation, were now no more than a small band of discouraged and hopeless exiles scattered over the vast territories of their subduers. Inaction and passive endurance were alone left to the captives.

Yet this pause in the history of the people produced no despondency in the prophet's mind.

If the present had no immediate claim upon his interest, his thoughts were engrossed by a future, such as an ardent patriot might have looked and longed for. He therefore now employed his literary powers to sketch those ideal pictures which were suggested both by love for his

THE HEBREW.

SIMON, THE ASMONIAN, MAKES JUDAH INDEPENDENT.

AFTER GRIEZ.

The disaster which befell Jonathan and his host at Ptolemais seemed to threaten destruction to the nation. The loss of that leader appeared as grave as had been that of his brother, the Maccabee. But, as Jonathan worthily replaced Judah as chief and guide in the struggle for national existence, another son of Matthias, Simon, proved a worthy successor to Jonathan. Although far advanced in age, Simon was still full of the enthusiasm and vigor which animated his father and his brother when they first raised the standard of freedom against the Assyrian oppressors of their race and faith. When the people of Jerusalem, dismayed by the fatal news from Ptolemais, and justly dreading the complicity of their Hellenizing brethren with the treacherous foe, gave vent to their desponding feelings in an assembly within the outer precincts of the temple, he addressed them in cheering words, and inspired them with fresh hope and courage. And when he alluded to his brothers, "who died for the sacred treasures and freedom of Israel, his words were stilled in the unanimous shout of the assembly: "Be thou our commander, like Judah and Jonathan, thy brothers!"

Thus lifted up by the confidence of his people, Simon immediately took measures to secure Jerusalem against an attack from either the Syrians or the Hellenists in the Acre. He sent troops to watch Joppa, the nearest seaport, and personally concentrated a force near Adida, in order to repel an invasion from the southern coast, which Tryphon was likely to attempt. This bloody usurper had, in fact, left Ptolemais, with the intention of surprising Judea before it could recover from the terror his murderous deed had inspired. From precaution, however, he carried the captured Jonathan along with him, believing that the sword suspended over his head would do more for him by distracting the Jews than the final deadly blow could do by disheartening them. And when he saw that the Jews had a new chief at their head and were ready to fight, he again had recourse to tricks, and opened negotiations. Pretending to have imprisoned Jonathan only in order to make Judas pay the tribute it owed the Syrian court, he promised his release if the sum claimed was given him, and the captive's two sons were sent to him as hostages. Simon well knew that the wily Syrian would not keep his word, but he could not but make the attempt to ransom his brother. Tryphon received the money and the hostages, but as was foreseen, continued his hostile march. The opposing Jewish force, however, compelled him to take a circuitous route, and to attempt an attack on Jerusalem from the south, and this attempt was frustrated by a severe snow-fall, which rendered the roads through the mountains of Judah impassable. Retiring to the east of the Jordan, he wreaked his rage on his captive, and the youngest and ablest son of Matthias was no more (143).

On the death of Judah Maccabee, Jonathan saw only a handful of warriors gathered around him, ready to continue the struggle; he himself a leader without a title; he had no strongholds, and but scanty means of warfare, while he was hard pressed by foreign and internal enemies. The condition of affairs was greatly changed when, after him, Simon took up the leadership. He saw himself at the head of a people aroused to the consciousness of its strength, and determined to maintain and enlarge its acquisitions with all its national energy; he was acknowledged as a prince abroad, and revered as a high-priest at home; he possessed fortresses which checked hostile invasion, and had to contend only with one enemy, whom his predecessor had besides considerable enfeebled. The murder of Jonathan, instead of disheartening the people, only inflamed their desire to avenge the house of the Asmonaeans on the deadly enemies to whom its heroes fell the victim one after another. And the new leader not only ably executed the task of saving the nation, but extended the boundaries of its country, and conquered its full independence. In this arduous work, which procured him immortal fame, he was aided by four sons, Judah, Johanan, Matthias, and one whose name has not come down to us. The chronicler of "The Maccabees" justly extols the rule of Simon as one during which the old man spent the evening of life in peace, and the young man rejoiced in his strength, and everyone enjoyed tranquility in the shade of his vine and fig-tree.

Having strengthened and provisioned the fortresses of Judea, Simon opened flattering negotiations with the dethrown Syrian King, Demetrius II., expecting to obtain from him the sanction of the immunity claimed by the Jewish people, and the acknowledgment of the pontifical dignity he had assumed without waiting for an investiture by the Syrian court. Demetrius, who had little to lose, and was desirous of obtaining the aid of the Asmonaeans for a meditated new enterprise against the usurper Tryphon, unreservedly complied with the demands of the Jewish chiefs, and thus answered the "friend of the King, the elders, and the people": "The golden crown and the purple robe which you have sent us, we have received; and we are willing to conclude a lasting peace with you, and to inform the royal administrators that we relieve you of your debts. What we grant you shall remain firm; the fortresses which you have constructed shall be yours. We remit all offenses you may have committed against us to this day, whether intentionally or unintentionally; we resign the golden crown which you owe us, and abrogate all tributes imposed upon Jerusalem. If any of you are able to enter army, let them enroll themselves, and let there be peace between us." This grant was hailed with joy by the Jews, and this was heightened soon after by the reduction of the remaining strongholds of the Hellenists, the Acre, Gaza, and Beth-zur, and their entire annihilation as a party. The internal foe was thus crushed, new support against the foreigner were gained, and the gratitude and unanimity of the people won. The right of coining money was shortly after obtained by Simon from Antiochus Sideres, the brother of Demetrius. The independence of Judea was accomplished.—Y. I.

In the library of the Louvre, recently burnt by the insurgents, more than a hundred thousand volumes were destroyed, comprising manuscripts, historical documents, rare editions, all the French or foreign works presented to the Louvre or the Tuilleries, or for which the Court had subscribed, portfolios of engravings, collections of photographs of the various public or private galleries, etc.

ABSURDITIES.—Almost all absurdity of conduct arises from the imitation of those whom we cannot resemble.

NUT-CHACKERS.—Papillists.

THE JEWS OF GERMANY.

A war, the horrors and results of which are almost unparalleled in history, has just ceased. A brief but terrible campaign, which decided the fate of empires, thought it extended over but a few months, has closed. Sagacious battles, obstinate sieges, movements of almost unexampled strategical difficulty, have marked the course of this marvellous war. And how, after having overthrown a dynasty enthroned on a powerful army; after having crushed one empire, and indirectly established another; after having destroyed the traditions of a thousand years, the victorious armies have marched home, wreathed with laurel, and have triumphantly entered the capital of the conqueror with all the panoply of war.

France lies bruised and bleeding at the feet of Germany. The sword that once, when half unheated, made Europe tremble and sent the hand of every monarch to his hilt, is broken on the blood-stained battle-field. Troop after troop, rank and file, serried squadrons of conquering soldiers, headed by the Emperor King, have entered Berlin amid enthusiastic plaudits, floating banners, and sounds and sights of joy. And how have these results been achieved? Not easily. By all the trials, all the struggles, all the hardships, all the dangers, all the pangs and horrors of a soldier's life. By deeds of valor, by patient endurance, by sad suffering, by mourning, tears and death.

Among the soldiers of the victorious armies there were no braver troops than those who belong to our ancient Faith. The Jewish troops of the Kaiser were among his bravest, his boldest and his best. They took their place side by side with their comrades in the trench, on the battlefield, and on the field. They shared with him every peril and every privation. But they did not, and they do not, share with them the reward of courage. This is scarcely to be believed; but it is true. A Jew in Germany—that Germany which his valor has helped to save—just as his industry and skill have helped to enrich her and his genius and abilities to render famous—thinks Germany refuses to her Jewish sons in this hour of triumph the sole reward of a soldier—Hope.

No; a Jewish soldier in Germany can attain the rank of corporal; but no higher rank. He carries no field marshal's baton in his knapsack. Whatever be his merits, he must bear his "birth's invidious bar." His Judaism stops him from gaining the promotion which is within the reach of the veriest infidel, the most unblushing atheist in the camp. This is incredible. This is the case in a country which affects to be in the vanguard of European nations.

Not long since, moreover, as we reported in our columns, a solemn thanksgiving for victory was ordered throughout Germany. All churches and chapels were ordered to open their gates for this service. The Jews alone were excluded. All that Germany asked was that the Jews should fight for her—should die for her—but not pray for her. Certainly, when this was represented to the Minister of Public Worship he, though not in a very gracious manner, rectified the omission—an omission that ought not to have occurred. But is it surely time that Germany should recognize her Jewish subjects thoroughly and frankly. The unbounded toleration and unstinted sympathy which Lutheran Prussia shows to her Catholic subjects ought not certainly to be denied to her Jewish subjects. The liberality evinced towards the Papists of Rhinepreussen ought to be freely extended to the Israelites of Elsass.

Although we do not desire to stoop to material considerations to support an act of justice which should spring from higher motives, still we cannot avoid reminding the German government that the Jewish inhabitants form an important element of the Alsatian population. They are prosperous and industrious, and it cannot be unwise to extend towards them, as well of course to all Jewish inhabitants of the Empire, a generous and equitable recognition of their citizenship. The Jews are not an ungrateful race; they are loyal, orderly, and patriotic. History bears in its front an anciently tried and deeply graven truth—an historical embodiment of the promise that he who blesseth Israel shall be blest. The nations which have cherished the Jews have prospered; and those which have oppressed them have paid the penalty in degradation, disaster, and disgrace.—J. C.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—The Odessa riots have again raised the emancipation of the Jews as a question of the day in Russia. The Jews are under the present state of law allowed to settle only in a very limited part of the empire—viz: in Poland and South Russia. South Russia was opened to them only a short time ago. Previously they were confined to Poland—which consequently swarmed with Jews. As soon as the barrier was withdrawn in the southeasterly direction, they emigrated thither in great numbers, and Odessa, formerly inhabited chiefly by a mixed population of Greeks and Italians, in a few years became practically a town of Jews. Most of the landed property in Bessarabia has since passed into Jewish hands. The national press urges the government to admit Jews also into other provinces. Restricted in their present narrow limits it is natural that by their numbers and wealth they will preponderate over the native population, and thus new riots, a bloody war of races and of creeds, must be the necessary consequences. If allowed to disperse over the whole area of the Empire, the Jewish element will remain in an insignificant minority everywhere, and will in no instance occasion discontent. On the contrary, Jewish tradesmen and mechanics, gifted with their proverbial skill, perseverance and thriftiness, will be the bearer of civilization into the vast and uncivilized interior of Russia, thus adding to the power of the empire and of Slavonia.

BUTTERWISSE, MAY 18.—As a sign of the progress of the age, it is noteworthy that Dr. Bingawanger, an eminent physician, has been appointed by the King, District Surgeon. This is the first case on record, where, in Bavaria, a Jew has received this distinction, and we hope the time is not far off, when Jews will be invested with the office of judges from which they are still excluded.

PERSISTENCE.—By a vigorous exercise of the faculties of the mind, we soon discover that difficulty is, for the most part, the daughter of idleness; that the obstacles by which our way seemed to be obstructed were only phantoms, which we believed real, because we durst not advance to a close examination.

VULGAR RIDICULE.—Nothing has more retarded the advancement of learning than the disposition of vulgar minds to ridicule vilify what they cannot comprehend.

NUT-CHACKERS.—Papillists.

THE HEBREW.

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Charles R. Peters, Oliver Eldridge,

</div

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, (5631) 1871.

No. 5 [5631]

Wednesday, July 19
 Thursday, July 27
 Wednesday, August 2
 Thursday, Friday, August 17, 1871

AGENCIES:
 SACRAMENTO.....A. S. Hopkins
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 NEW YORK CITY.....Sigmund Jacoby, Secy
 G. P. Marshall Co., 10 Park Row, and S. M. Gottschall & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Agents in New York.

Country patrons will oblige by remitting us their subscriptions now due; and those who may happen to come to the city, will favor us much by calling at our office, 420 MONTGOMERY STREET, and settling their accounts.

TYPICAL PRECEPTS.

IX.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." (Ex. xx. 7.) "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." (Ibid. xx. 16.) "Thou shalt not raise a false report." (Ibid. xxiii. 1.) "Keep thee far from a false matter." (Ibid. xxiii. 7.) "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely." (Lev. xix. 12.) "If there arise among you a prophet or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth thee a sign or a wonder, and the sign or the wonder come to pass, whereof he spake unto thee saying, Let us go after other gods.... Then shall not hearken unto the words of that prophet. And that prophet shall be put to death." (Deut. xxi. 1, 2, 3, 5.)

Perjury is undoubtedly one of the blackest crimes that can be committed against God and man, as it calls down His who is truth itself and who knows the secrets of out heart, to witness falsehood and to sanction wrong. It is therefore natural that the Law should have selected the worst form of falsehood as a type representing and comprehending in its condemnation all kinds and manners of falsehood.

Among the most pithy sentences left by our Sages is the following: "The world is founded on truth." Indeed, the necessity of strict adherence to truth in all human affairs, and the utter confusion, ruin, and misery, that would ensue from the prevalence of falsehood among men, are so self-evident and so universally admitted, that anything we would say on the subject would be superfluous.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the friends of the late GEORGE TOBIAS, held July 19, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty God in his Divine wisdom to take from our midst our friend and companion, George Tobias, whose loss and untimely death we mourn with heartfelt sorrow, therefore be it

Resolved, that in his death we have lost a cherished acquaintance, a genial companion, and a true friend; one who during his short sojourn amongst us, had gained the esteem and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, that we hereby tender our earnest sympathy to the bereaved parents and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them, and also published in the newspapers.

JACOB STERN,
 MELVILLE HERMANN, Comm.
 JACOB L. LEWISON,

ITALIAN OPERA.—The Italian Opera season of Mme. States Troupe was brilliantly inaugurated on Monday last, with Verdi's "Ernani." The house was completely sold out, even standing room was scarce. The appearance of Mme. States as Elvira, was the signal for a terrific burst of applause. Her singing was splendid. She possesses a very powerful, well cultivated voice. Signor Orlandini's fine baritone was heard to great advantage. He has improved greatly in acting since he was here last. Signor Sussini, the basso, is another meritorious artist. As Sylva he was excellent. The tenor Signor Cecchi seemed to be indisposed, he suffered evidently under a bad cold. The Chorus and Orchestra, the latter under the leadership of Signor Giorcia, were good. The principal artists were several times called before the curtain Tuesday night "Un Ballo in Machera" was given to a full house, introducing Miss Ridgeway, a charming young soprano, in the role of the Page. This young lady achieved great applause and encore. Last night "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was produced with great success to a crowded house. To-night will be the charming Opera "Crispino," and on Saturday afternoon a gala "Ernani" Matinee will be given.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—The Lingards will close this week their engagement. Saturday night, Mr. J. T. Raymond, the comedian, will take his farewell benefit. Monday evening next, Mrs. Landers commences an engagement of twelve nights.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Full houses are the rule nightly at this cosy theatre, the great Emerson, supported by his sable troupe, and the talented Vivian, are a rare combination. "La Grande Duchesse," in black, with Master Eugene as prima donna, is a perfect success.

A GRAND Republican Ratification Meeting will take place Saturday evening, July 29th, in front of the Grand Hotel. Hon. Newton Booth, Pacheco, and many prominent Republican speakers will address the assembly.

—Of the many stoves in the market, none combine so many essential good qualities as the improved American Hot Blast Cooking Stoves, of which Mr. J. J. Vasconcellos, 524 Washington street, is the sole agent on this Coast. A better proof of the excellency of the above stove cannot be given as, by stating that the same received in six successive New York State Fairs, from 1861 to 1868 the first prize.

Thanks to Providence, martyrdom for the cause of truth is no longer necessary. The

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.]

NEW YORK, July 18th, 1871.

EDITOR HEBREW:—Out to the country is all the cry now, and so your humble servant thought he would, for a sort time, imitate those rich folks and enjoy a little country air. Taking the day boat for Rondout, N. Y., we enjoyed the fine sceneries on the Hudson. The Mary Powell is as swift a boat as ever sailed on the river, and has all the conveniences of modern times, besides being splendidly furnished. Rondout is a fine village of about 12,000 inhabitants, and is known to be quite a business town. There are about seventy-five Jewish families in this place, all of whom are well to do, and are highly regarded by their fellow-citizens of other creeds. The I. O. B. have here a worthy Representative in Zephania Lodge, No. 131, which counts forty-five members. This Lodge, although young as yet, has already been able to build its own hall—a matter we can as yet not boast of in Gotham. The consecration took place a short time ago, under the auspices of a Delegation of the M. W. Grand Lodge. One of the members of this Delegation, Bro. M. Ellinger, Editor *Jewish Times*, addressed all present in his usual eloquent manner, and his eloquence has gained him the goodwill of the entire Jewish community, and of the members of Zephania Lodge in particular. There is also in this place a Lodge of the A. J. O. K. S. B., which is doing well. It consists of forty-five members, most young, active and energetic. Under these circumstances, Washington Lodge, No. 21, which is but eighteen months old, cannot help to flourish. Their late installation of officers was conducted in public. Bro. S. M. Roeder, Grand Doreh, addressed the audience on the history, aims and purposes of the iron covenant, and urged the brethren to work with unabated zeal in the interest of our beloved Order, which is, on the other hand, working for the interest of Judaism. Rondout supports two synagogues, one a Reform congregation, called "Emanuel," and the other an Orthodox, by name "Anshe Chessed," both doing very well, considering the circumstances, but would do a great deal better if united. To each congregation is attached a religious school, for the instruction of the Hebrew youths. Rev. David Woolf is the minister of the Anshe Chessed, and the W. Av of Washington Lodge. He is the director of one of the religious schools, and works zealously for the good cause. Religious instructions in all its branches is given daily in the afternoon. About two miles further up the Hudson is another little village, named Kingston. This counts about 6,000 inhabitants, and has fourteen Jewish families. The latter are well to do, and support their own congregation and synagogue. Rev. Eisner is the minister of this Jewish community, and dispenses religious instruction to the young. Many of the Hebrews of this village are members of the Rondout Lodges.

On our way homeward bound, we stopped at the city of Newburgh, which lies in one of the most picturesque spots on the Hudson. Newburgh counts 15,000 inhabitants, with thirty Jewish families. The Hebrew citizens of this thriving city enjoy the respect and goodwill of their fellow-citizens. The Congregation "Beth Jacob," under the management of its gentlemanly President, Simon Sharps, is flourishing. Rev. Aaron Sinal is its spiritual guide and religious teacher. Newburgh boasts of a well to do B'nai B'rith Lodge, Eliezer, No. 115, with thirty members, and our Kesher is represented by Maccabee Lodge, No. 31, which also counts thirty members. Both Lodges are working finely, and spread Benevolence, Brotherly Love, Harmony and Truth, Love and Justice. Both Lodges sustained a heavy loss last week, Bro. Aaron Levy, beloved by all his brethren in either Lodge, and the community at large, has gone to his eternal rest. All his fellow-citizens spoke of him in the highest of terms, and bade his death.

The Grand Lodge of the A. J. O. K. S. B. will hold its semi-annual session on the second Sunday in August, at Tammany Hall. Their will be hot work in the hot weather for the brethren, for the growth of our beloved Order during the last term was unprecedented, and requires a great deal of legislation.

The twelfth of July last has left a bloody mark on the Empire City. It being the anniversary of the battle on the Bayonne, fought between King James of England and William of Orange, and being won by the latter, whereby Protestantism took root in Ireland, the members of the secret Order of Orangemen, wanted to celebrate it by a procession and asked the protection of the Chief of Police. The latter, as advised by Mayor Oakley Hall, forbade the procession on account of, believing that if permitted, bloodshed would be the consequence.

His Excellency, Governor Hoffmann, countermanded the latter order, and called out the militia of this city, besides all the policemen. The procession took place and was assailed by a mob. The soldiers then fired, and about one hundred and forty dead and wounded were the result. Mount Sinai Hospital did good service. The affair took place near Twenty-eighth street, and many of the wounded were brought into Mount Sinai Hospital. They were well taken care of. Some five or six died; the remainder are recovering. It is queer that people from foreign shores come here to enjoy perfect religious and social liberty, and then assail others who claim the same right for themselves. It is to be hoped that this stern lesson will keep people from again daring to assail a peaceful procession of peaceful citizens.

—Of the many stoves in the market, none

combine so many essential good qualities as the improved American Hot Blast Cooking Stoves, of which Mr. J. J. Vasconcellos, 524 Washington street, is the sole agent on this Coast. A better proof of the excellency of the above stove cannot be given as, by stating that the same received in six successive New York State Fairs, from 1861 to 1868 the first prize.

Truly yours, VERITAS.

[From the "New Era."] THE CONTENTS OF THE TALMUD.

[From the GERMAN OF DR. PHILIPPSON, BY ANNA MARIA GOLDMED.]

No written utterance exists, that has been the object of more wholesale contumely, or that perhaps less merits such blame, than the Talmud; nor is there any work that has been denounced with more unmitigated hatred, from the ignorance, prejudice, or servility of its denouncers.

Thus much we premise, ere we proceed to pass an impartial opinion on the Talmud. In fully weighing its merits and defects, it is far from our desire or intention to present an apology for, or a panegyric on, the Talmud; but we deem it right at once to advance the above propositions, and then conscientiously and unreservedly seek to pronounce on the Talmud a just judgment.

The opponents of Judaism well knew what they were doing. They had an almost instinctive perception that in the Talmud lay the best chance, the most powerful means of self-preservation for Judaism in the Middle Ages. To condemn the one was to annihilate the other. To pronounce on the one disgrace, was to bring the other into disrepute. Even at the present day, we see that the opponents of the measures granting civil equality to the Jews probably are wholly ignorant, as though the emanation of the Jews of the Middle Ages was the matter to be determined.

The Talmud is not a work suited for the mass of mankind; it is rather the aggregate calculated to give a false bias to the mind, and its general perusal would probably be prejudicial to the mental constitution of the mass.

It does not claim for itself general acceptance,

like the New Testament and the Koran; on the contrary, it at once recognizes that its action was not to extend without the Jewish race.

Within these limits it arose, was developed, and closes. Its merits and defects were to exert an influence on that race alone.

It is defectively self-conscious that its sway is confined to the narrow boundary of Jewdom.

It thence follows that the standard, and the only standard by which it can justly be measured, involves a familiar acquaintance with the degrees of civilization, the character and requirements of Jewdom at the period of its dispersion, and of its transition into its Middle-Age condition. One can scarcely, therefore, without betraying manifest disregard for justice and historical accuracy, extract certain ambiguous passages, a few parables, sundry subtle deductions—tear them forcibly from the context, and then quote them as standard passages by which the work is to be judged—or triumphantly adduce them as incontrovertible proofs of the intolerant spirit or of the absurdity of the Talmudic writings. We will not here even insist upon the fact that in this the Talmud could well sustain comparison with the twenty thousand commentaries on the Koran, or with the numberless productions of the Church Fathers, both of which lay claim to exercise, and have exercised, immense influence on the world of man. The merits and defects of the Talmud are much more deeply seated than in a dozen sentences and myths. This false mode of treating the subject would be corrected by an examination of its entire constitution.

In a previous lecture we enquired into the origin of the Talmud. We said that it arose in the second half of the existence of the Jews as a people (during the continuance of the second temple), at a period when Mosaic had again been received into the people's mind and heart, but at which, in some respects, its total fulfilment in practice was rendered impossible by the then altered national circumstances; at which, in others, the change wrought by time and exile in the manners and customs of those who returned, rendered Mosaic itself inadequate to meet all the exigencies of life. We saw further, that Talmudism virtually consists of an explanation of scripture. It is scripture expounded partly according to the letter, and partly according to the arbitrary notions of the expounders; so that the rational meaning of the words is not preserved, but all possible deductions from the written word, all possible inferences to be combined with that word, are therein presented. Not all these explanations, deductions, and definitions were reduced to writing; many were conveyed century after century by word of mouth from master to pupil—were therefore traditional.

But the bulk of these traditional commentaries are ever on the increase, and the wider dispersion of the Jews after the fall of Jerusalem (which event deprived them of an actual central point of reunion) endangering the transmission of these verbal communications, Rabbi Jehuda Hanassi determined, in the years after Christ 220-246, to compile a collection of the opinions and teachings of earlier doctors. In this collection, called "Mishnah," the dates of the authors whose names are cited do not come down lower than one century after the destruction of Jerusalem, and the age to which the anonymous passages are referred is scarcely later than the time of the Maccabees. The work is divided into six parts. The first part, called "Seraim," though beginning with a long section on prayer, treats of all the laws affecting property and husbandry, of the heave offering, the tithes, the firstlings, the gifts to the poor, etc. The second, "Moed," treats of the laws of the Sabbath, and of the feasts and festivals. The third, "Naschim," treats of the laws of marriage and divorce, and of the union of brothers and sisters-in-law; those also of oaths and vows are considered. The principal section of the fourth part, "Nezikin," treat of the civil and criminal law, of the forms of trial, of the courts of justice, and of oaths, and it has a minor section upon idolatry and witchcraft. The fifth part, "Kodashim," collects all the precepts and ordinances respecting cleanliness and all uncleanness of every kind. The sixth and last part, "Taharoth," treats of the sacrificial worship. This synopsis indicates a specific plan, it is true; yet must we especially observe three peculiarities as appertaining to the Mishnah. 1st. No clear and distinct definitions are presented; on the contrary, varying and frequently wholly contradictory opinions of the early teachers are successively quoted, while no decided judgment is pronounced between them. It is, in fact, an enumeration of various of replies given to one question, of which the final solution is left free and determined. 2d. The treatment of these subjects, though they are specifically enumerated, is wholly devoid of arrangement; and the paragraphs are thrown together without regard to the connection between them. Besides, we observe in the Mishnah that no one subject is pursued to its close, and that a singular jumble of heterogeneous matter everywhere arises; for example, in the section upon the sacrifices, many questions of civil law are considered.

Thus the Mishnah is essentially unsystematic and confused, and much careful and patient

examination of its contents is necessary for the discovery of the parts between which connection subsists. But the third and most marked characteristic of the Mishnah is, as we perceive by glancing at the above summary of its contents, and at the same time recalling to our minds the circumstances of the age in which the compilation of the Mishnah was effected (an age when nearly two centuries had closed above the ruins of Jerusalem)—its most marked characteristic is, I say, that the very subjects of which it treated were no longer in existence—were matters of the past. The laws of property could not be observed in an age of dispersion. The administration of the criminal law had been wrested from them and from the Jew, when the Romans took possession of Palestine. The sacrificial worship had necessarily ceased when the second temple fell, and with it a large portion of the hygienic laws became inoperative. Thus the only portions of the whole of the Mosaic code of which the practical fulfilment was then possible, were the laws of the Sabbath, fasts and festivals, the laws of marriage and civil justice, and a part of the hygienic law, to which latter belonged the laws of diet;—so that in fact, the larger portion of the Mishnah, at the very time of its compilation, was mere matter, in part of historical interest, and in part of antiquarian research or speculation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALMOST A MORTARA CASE.

Although, under the present liberal Italian government, the following female "Mortara" case was soon satisfactorily settled, it still deserves to be known in its full particulars, as it sheds much light upon the situation previous to September.

Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Ascarelli, a Jew living at Rettuna, a small village near Porto d'Anzio, fell in love with a young Catholic tradesman of the same place. Influenced by her love, this girl of fifteen concluded to forsake her home, family and religion, to be united with the object of her affection. Henrietta fled from Rettuna under the protection of the local priest, about sixteen months ago, was brought to Rome into the monastery of St. Maria di Monti, erected for the catechumens, prepared there for conversion to the Catholic religion, and was baptized with great pomp on Good Friday. Her father, who found her hiding place after much exertion, was not admitted to her presence, until the act of baptism had been performed. The influence of a residence of eight months was so great, that the girl refused to listen to the entreaties of her father, and to return to her family. He could not commence any legal proceedings under the clerical government; and, although no mention was made of the intended marriage, the girl remained in the convent.

Meanwhile, the 20th of September, 1870, arrived; and with the fall of the clerical year, the father of the neophyte could call upon the civil government for protection in paternal rights.

The abbe of the convent appealed against a favorable decision by the court, but the Court of Appeals also confirmed the judgement in favor of the father.

The Italian party tried their best to have the case settled peacefully, and to have the girl delivered to the parents without application to legal aid. All in vain! The abbe refused to release Henrietta. During the last days a large populace gathered around the monastery, threatening to break in, so that the government was forced to interfere. In response to an ultimatum, the abbe answered that he would only yield to force. The father of the girl, accompanied by the Police Inspector Maio and the royal gendarmes went the day before yesterday to the convent, where a large crowd was assembled, only by great efforts of the police, kept from committing violence. At the keeper's refusal after repeated knocking, to open the chief gate, the gate and six doors were broken in, and Henrietta, dressed as a nun, was found praying in the chapel. After her identity was established, she was put in a carriage and brought to the police station. The girl, persuaded by the nuns, refused to return to the paternal roof, and the chief of police proposed to put her into a Catholic family, but the same day Henrietta returned to her father, took a walk with him through the city, after she had asked leave to change her nun's clothes for others, and yesterday she departed for her native village in company with her father. Such a peaceful solution had been impossible under clerical rule.—J. M.

Silberne Hochzeit.—Am vergangenen Mittwoch wurde in unfer Mitte ein Familienfest gefeiert, dessen echte urteutsche Gemüthslichkeit allen seinen Theilnehmern gewiss noch lange im Gedächtnis bleiben wird. Ein Doppelbett im wahren Sinne des Wortes, wurde auf demselben auch das doppelte Maß der gewöhnlichen Lust und Fröhlichkeit entfaltet. Das Bett, welches wir diese Zeiten weihen, war die silberne Hochzeit unseres wackeren Bürgers Mr. A. Siegfried und die Vermählung seines Sohnes, Hrn. J. L. Siegfried mit Hrn. Clementine A. Piege. Schon zur frühen Stunde waren Freunde und Bekannte herbeigeströmt, um dem Silber- und dem neuvermählten Paare die herzlichen Glückwünsche darzubringen. Bald erwies sich die Privatwohnung zu klein und nun stellte der ganze Troß plötzlich nach der geräumigen, schönen Platt's Halle, wo sich sofort ein Leben entfaltete, wie es eine fröhliche Gesellschaft, bestehend von heiteren Geiste nur herordnen kann. Bühnend vorne im Saale ein vollbesetztes Orchester unter der trefflichen Leitung des Hrn. John B. Morris die lustigen Tanzweisen erschallten ließ, hauste hinter Gott Bacchus seinen Sitz aufzulegen. Im edlen Weinwein wurde dort das Wohl der beiden Paare getrunken und immer wieder getrunken, bis des edlen Weines Geist die Herzen aller zur höchsten Lust entflammt. So jogt sich das Fest in ununterbrochener Fröhlichkeit bis an den frühen Morgen hin, und wer es nicht in heiterer Stimmung verlassen, der müsste ein Spätherbst sein, an dem Kopfen und Maus verloren.

—Am Sonntag, den 14. August findet in Platt's Halle unter Leitung des Hrn. John Middleton und Sohne der Verkauf der betallten City Hall Lots statt. Denjenigen, die Wissens- und Land-Spekulanten bietet sich hier eine äußerst günstige Gelegenheit zum Land-Erwerb dar. In ihrem Interesse machen wir deshalb nochmals darauf aufmerksam, daß der Verlauf der erwähnten Lots am 14. August in Platt's Halle vor sich geht.

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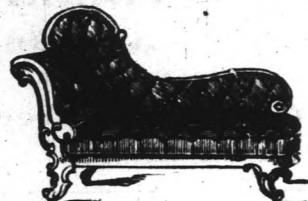
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MRS. McSPARREN.

10 MASONIC TEMPLE, POST STREET, NEAR
Montgomery and Market, San Francisco, for the
cure of COLDS, RHEUMATISM, OAK POISON, NEU-
RALGIA, and other Nervous Complaints, etc. As a
bath for the health perfectly luxuriant, and, to purify
the blood, unequalled.

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10 MASONIC TEMPLE, POST STREET, NEAR
Montgomery and Market, San Francisco, for the
cure

THE HEBREW.

THE CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC, OAKLAND, CAL.

DR. CHARLES AMES SPENCER is happy to announce that he has purchased the residence and cultivated grounds (consisting of five and one-half acres) situated at the corner of Eighth and Clay streets, Oakland, one block from the Centre street station; and proposes to establish there a Polytechnic School for Boys, modeled after the French and German Polytechnics, in which pupils may receive a complete education in Civil or in Mining Engineering, in Surveying, or may be fitted for College or for Business. The Polytechnic will include instruction in Latin and Greek, French and German, Mechanical Drawing, etc., free of charge. Pupils will be required to pass satisfactory examinations for entrance and for promotion to the several grades. Ladies under ten years of age will enter the Polytechnic Department.

The great school of the Polytechnic afford ample opportunity for the exercise of all youthful talents; and Dr. Spencer trusts that the healthful locality in the Bay (being but thirty minutes from San Francisco and fifteen minutes from the Polytechnic), will commend themselves to all. Special arrangements for transportation tickets will be made for pupils from San Francisco.

A Catalogue, giving full explanations as to the studies of the several grades, fees, etc., will be issued as soon as possible. A limited number of Boarding pupils will be received. The Polytechnic will open on

FRIDAY, JULY 21st,
At 9 A. M. Applications for admission for further information may be made at the Polytechnic, or by addressing DR. SPENCER,
Lock Box 38, Oakland, California.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

J. M. BRYAN,
...DEALER IN...

STOVES AND TINWARE. Manufacturer of Hydraulic and Artesian Well Pipe, has removed from No. 15 Second street to No. 138 Third street, where he will be happy to see his old customers and the public generally.

Jobbing of all kinds promptly and cheaply done.

MITCHELL & BELL,
...HAVE REMOVED THEIR...

CARPET STORE,
...TO...

314 AND 316.....PINE STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
Just below Goodwin's.....Opposite Whittneys,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having a spacious salesroom and increased facilities for importing goods direct, they hope to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with a call.

MITCHELL & BELL,
Carpet Dealers,
NOS. 314 AND 316 PINE STREET.

GEO. S. HOAG & CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of
WOOD & C. AL,
Cor. of Sutter and Powell streets.

All orders excused with promptitude at the lowest market price. Empty Sacks to be returned or paid for. Orders delivered to any part of the city free of extra charge.

DUFF & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in all kinds of
CALIFORNIA & OREGON PRODUCE,
316.....Davis street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
E. COR. SUTTER AND POWELL STREETS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
TEAS, FLOURS, etc., etc., which he sells at the lowest Market rates.

All goods delivered to the house free of charge.

WM. MERR,
Southeast cor. of Sutter and Powell streets.

REMOVAL!

WATERHOUSE & LESTER,
...IMPORTERS OF...

WAGON LUMBER
...AND...

CARRIAGE MATERIALS,
...CONSISTING OF...

Oak, Ash and Hickory Planks, Hubs,
Spokes, Rims, Felloes, Etc., Etc.

GIVE NOTICE THAT THEY HAVE REMOVED
from Battery street to their

NEW AND COMMODIOUS STORES,
Occupying two floors and extending from California to Market street,
Nos. 132 and 134 Market street,
And 19 and 21 California street,
BLOW DAVIS ST.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH:
Nos. 17, 19 and 21.....Seventh street.

CHRISTY & WISE,
607 FRONT STREET,
Commission Merchants
...SELLERS IN...

WOOL, etc., etc.

WE HAVE ON HAND A SMALL INVOICE
each, of

POINDEXTER,
COPPER DISTILLED

BOURBON WHISKEY,
AND

BUMGARTNER
PURE OLD RYE.

EUREKA STEAM COFFEE MANUFACTORY, E. GUITTARD, (formerly with D. L. Laredo & Co.) 511 Commercial street, above Sansome. Original Importer of the celebrated CORSELET PROCESS to this country and sole manuf. of the same.

Cafe des Gourmands.

New Atlantic Hotel,
694 Polk Street, near Kearny,San Francisco.

J. BUCHHOLZ & C. ROSE, Gentilhimer.

Dieses neue und geschmackliche Hotel ist im neuesten Chophaus, mit allen modernen Annehmlichkeiten in einem Giebelstock, oben, zwei Stockwerke, mit schöner Ausstattung und billiger Preise. Auch Agents for the PACIFIC OYSTER COMPANY. Dealers in Transplanted and Eastern Oysters.

JOHN DANIEL.

Successor to O. GORI:

MARBLE WORKS

411 Pine street, bet. Kearny & Montgomery.

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS

Plumber's Slabs, &c.

On hand and Manufactured to order.

Goods shipped to all parts of the State. Orders my

JOSEPH ISAAC. H. R. RONDRICK.

J. ISAAC & CO., Importers and Jobbers of

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS,

Manila and Wrapping Papers,

Playing Cards, Labels, Liquor Essences, etc

513 SANSCHE STREET,

Corner of Merchant,SAN FRANCISCO.

S. MISH & CO., Importers & Jobbers,

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE

public and their patrons in general that they

are constantly in receipt of a fine selection of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Consisting of Flowers, Feathers, Straw Goods,

Leaves, etc., etc., and all Goods appertaining to

the Millinery Trade.

S. MISH & CO.,

311 Pine street, cor. Sansome, up-stairs.

P. S.—My Patrons will please take notice, that

my connection with the house of P. Mish has

happily ceased since March 15th, 1871.

I. MISH.

BELMONT PARK.

PICNICS! PICNICS!

There is no need to bring lunch baskets to

this most popular picnic resort, as MR. JAHNKE

furnishes first-class meals for

FIFTY CENTS,

And keeps the very best refreshments, Wines,

Liquors, etc., at the lowest rates. JAHNKE.

H. ROESLER.

J. PROFF

ROESLER & PROFF,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN...

Bedding and Furniture,

Particular attention paid to fitting

up of OFFICES AND STORES,

And Repairing of Bedding and every

description of Furniture, at short notice.

No. 325 Post street,

Between Dupont and Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

Matresses manufactured to order, and all kinds of Upholstery work done and ready to

give satisfaction.—Now and second-hand Counters and Shelves always on hand, bought, sold and

made to order.

JOHN ROSS,

WOOD & COAL YARD,

313 and 315 First street,

Above Folson street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood, Coal and Charcoal sold at reduced prices, and delivered to any part of this city.

STOP! STOP!

BEST GOODS!

LOW PRICES!

BOOTS & SHOES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DUGAN & CREAGH,

NO. 108 THIRD STREET.....near Mission.

An immense assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's SHOES AND GAITERS.

Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Gent's Boots made to order.

DUGAN & CREAGH,

No. 108 Third street.

REMOVAL

CHARLES PALMER,

Manufacturer of

Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HAS REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS STORE,

NO. 77.....New Montgomery street,

Between Howard and Mission, SAN FRANCISCO.

ML. SHORT,

Merchant Tailor,

527.....COMMERCIAL STREET,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND

all in want of DESIRABLE CLOTHING for the ap-

proaching WINTER, that he has now in his store

all the new styles of Coat, Frock Coats and Vestings,

the best and latest styles for the summer.

We work cheep for cash, and al those who buy on

the principle, can SAVE MONEY.

M. Short, who has favor him with their

orders, that he will give them a reduction, for

warrant all his goods to fit. He has now reduced his

price to suit the times. Business Suits from English

Tweed, to \$15. Ladies' Suits from \$45 up. Fants to

order in any style, can give us a call and look at

our goods, our numbers is

527.....COMMERCIAL STREET.

WAINWRIGHT'S

Saloon & Lunch House

304 CALIFORNIA ST., North Side,

Two doors above Battery,SAN FRANCISCO.

Breakfast. Lunch. Dinner.

Parties or families supplied with the best Wines,

Liquors, Eastern or California Oysters, at the lowest Com-

pany. Dealers in Transplanted and Eastern Oysters.

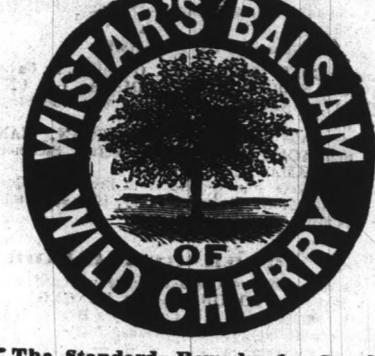
HERMAN ZWIEG.

South Park Malt House,

BRANNAN ST., bet. Fifth & Sixth, San Francisco.

Agencies, Casimir Winter & Co., Dealers

in Hops and Materials for Brewing, 313 Sacramento street.



The Standard Remedy for Coughs, INFLUENZA, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, including Convalescence.

WISTAR'S BALSAM does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. Non-genuine unless signed I. BURR. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLS & SON, Boston, and by REDDINGTON, HOSCHTET & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.

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THE HEBREW

A FEW WORDS TO THE LADIES.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as the physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only will lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a medical agent it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and command it to use.



The "PAIN KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and been largely used and highly prized. Moreover, there is no claim to which it is entitled to be well adapted for the cure of a considerable variety of diseases; it is a speedy and efficacious remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhoea, and bowel complaints generally; it is admirably suited for every race of men on the face of the globe.

It is a very significant fact, that notwithstanding the long period of years that the "Pain Killer" has been before the world, it has never lost one of its popularity, but on the contrary, the call for it has steadily increased from its first discovery, and at no previous time has the demand for it been so great, or the quantity made so large, as it is to-day.

Another significant fact is, that nowhere has the Pain Killer ever been in higher repute, or been more generally used by families and individuals, than it has been here at home, where it was first discovered and introduced. That the Pain Killer will continue to be, what we styled it, THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE WORLD, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. [Providence Advertiser.]

For an irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. have opened a Ticket Office in this city, which is situated at 214 Montgomery st.

Sheffer & Walter, the well known liquor dealers, have received the sole agency of the famous Pipifax Bitters, for the United States.

We recommend to all our musical readers the new music store "Handel House," New Montgomery street, near Howard, as a place where they can find at all times the greatest choice of old and new music.

New Advertisements.

New Store! New Goods! NO. 303 KEARNY STREET, near Bush.

The undersigned has opened the above store with an elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, LACES & WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Etc. H. MEININGER.

HANDEL HOUSE, New Montgomery street, near Gates' Drugg Store, Howard street.

Just received an assortment of the newest Vocal and Pianoforte Music direct from London. Also, English Upright Pianos, specialty the largest in parvo, smallest piano in the world, with power to a large Grand. Buyers call. A. H. HAVELL, Manager.

Dividenden-Notiz. Hibernia Savings and Loan Society hat von Wengen und Walter Street, San Francisco, 26. Juli 1871. — Sie einer am heutigen Tage, 1871, in Berlin, 1871, 1000 Dm. zu entrichten. Dieben von 100 Dm. Prozent per Jahr für die am 21. Juli 1871 entrichten 100 Dm. erfordert, frei von der Bürde, jährlich an und nach diesem Datum. G. W. Martin, Schreiber.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

...FOR...

STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONER,

JOHN ROSENFELD.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has always on hand a fine and large assortment of Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS made to order and repairing done.

GEO. SPANAGEL,

No. 626 Clay street, near Kearny.

New Advertisements.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BE IT KNOWN, I have constituted JOHN WERNER SHAFER and MAX WALTER of San Francisco, California, my sole agents to manufacture in accordance with the formula prescribed and furnished them by me, and to sell and deal in throughout the United States, my celebrated

PIPIFAX BITTERS.

Done at Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, in the month of January, year of grace 1871.

L. S. HERM. WOLFGANG.

Office of the American Consul, BERLIN, Prussia.

The above authorization was duly executed in my presence by HERMANN WOLFGANG, proprietor of said Pipifax Bitters.

H. KREISMANN, United States Consul at BERLIN, Prussia.

S. A. GOLDSTEIN, Importer and Jobber of Hosiery, Dry Goods and Government CLOTHING.

No. 212 Sansome street, San Francisco. NO. 164 Reade street, New York.

DIRECT FOR NEW YORK PIONEER LINE.

The A Clipper Ship DANIEL MARCY, WM. ROSS, JR., Master.

Is now ready to receive freight at Mission street wharf—having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to MOORE & CO., Northwest corner Davis and California sts.

131 KEARNY STREET, bet. Sutter and Post, SAN FRANCISCO.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

...FOR...

GOVERNOR,

HENRY H. HAIGHT.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

...FOR...

GOVERNOR,

NEWTON BOTH.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

...FOR...

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

ROMUALDO PACHECO.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

...FOR...

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN L. LOVE.

R. Lehman & Co., (Nachfolger von G. Scherck.) Wholesale Confectioners,

No. 413 Davis St., San Francisco.

Dieselben fabrikirte alle Sorten Süßwaren und Confectionen aus dem besten Material und verkaufen so billig als irgend ein Geschäft dieser Art.

W. B. — Werthaus: Eine große Auswahl von Süßwaren, Gold- und Silberblättern zur Verzierung von Torten, französisches Torten-Papier, Tafel-Blätter, Rosinen, Butter, Butterkäse, &c.

Waren werden als halbfertig in jedem Glimm garniert.

Bestellungen vom Lande werden prompt ausgeführt und Handeln liberale Bedingungen gewährt.

French Mutual and Provident Savings and Loan Society.

Dreiundzwanzigste halbjährliche Dividende.

Die Dividende von 10% (10) Prozent auf die Operationen der French Mutual and Provident Savings and Loan Society für das Jahr 1871, beruhend auf dem 10. Juni 1871, beruhend auf dem 10. Juni 1871, wurde die Überreichtung mit dem Bericht des von den Gesellschaftern ernannten und bestellten Rechnungsprüfers, Dr. Levi W. Taylor, (Local Agent). DR. LEVI W. TAYLOR is the inventor and sole proprietor of the DIAMOND TOOTH PASTE, and none is genuine without his name.

DR. LEVI W. TAYLOR, Office: 105 Montgomery street, Room 4.

THE HEBREW

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CABIN, \$100..... SECOND CLASS, \$50

I HAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STS., punctually at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the 2d and 17th of each month, (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Change of Schedule.

August 3—CONSTITUTION. — Captain J. M. Cavarly, calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA UNION and PUNTA ARENAS, and connecting with the Steamer RISING STAR.

Starting the 17th calls at Mazatlan, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting Steamer at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Through Tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

H. KREISMANN, United States Consul at BERLIN, Prussia.

S. A. GOLDSTEIN, Importer and Jobber of Hosiery, Dry Goods and Government CLOTHING.

No. 212 Sansome street, San Francisco.

NO. 164 Reade street, New York.

DIRECT FOR NEW YORK PIONEER LINE.

The A Clipper Ship DANIEL MARCY, WM. ROSS, JR., Master.

Is now ready to receive freight at Mission street wharf—having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to MOORE & CO., Northwest corner Davis and California sts.

131 KEARNY STREET, bet. Sutter and Post, SAN FRANCISCO.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, at their WHARF, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS.

2a21

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

July 1st, 1871.

THE HEBREW.

JAS. C. STEELE & CO.,

Chemists and Apothecaries!

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steele's Wine of Pepsine,

FOR INDIGESTION.

50⁰ SAPONACEOUS TOOTH POWDER.—The most elegant Dentifrices offered for sale, contains nothing to injure the teeth.

STEELE'S GINOCOLIN.—A new and agreeable compound of Cod Liver Oil.

DAVY'S PRINC LORERINE.—The old and favorite Calomel Remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc.

50⁰ Rosemary and Castor Oil for the Hair. Glycerine Lotion, for the Face and Hands, Removes Freckles, and prevents Tan and Sunburn.

Antiseptics.—For removing Grease and Paint Spots, etc. from Gloves, Clothing, etc., without injury to the most delicate colors.

The above, with a full assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and FANCY GOODS, can be found at STEELE'S well-known Drug Store,

NO. 521...MONTGOMER STREET,
Between Clay and Commercial, San Francisco.

ADELSDORFER BROS.,

21 & 23 Battery Street.

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.
Will sell EXCHANGE, in sums to suit, on the following places:

Berlin, Hamburg.

Frankfort, a. M.

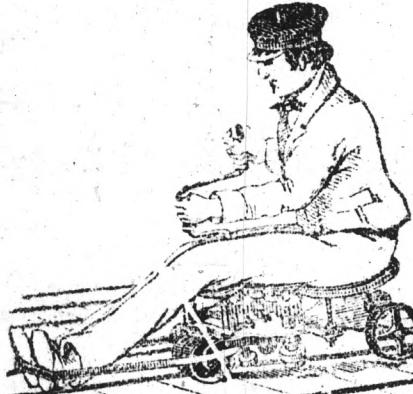
Nuerberg.

Fuerth.

Stuttgart.

Mainz.

REMOVAL.



JOHN KEHOE,

Metal Roofer, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker,
16 SUTTER STREET....Below Montgomery

ROOFING DONE AT LOW RATES, AND PROMPTLY.

my 29

MANHATTAN
Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

INCORPORATED 1821.

CAPITAL.....1,100,000.

Deposited in the Bank of California, additional Security to Policy Holders, \$75,000.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS
Taken at as Low Rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Manhattan Insurance Company, from and after this date, has absorbed itself from every obligation as to rates upon Fire Risks, and is now prepared to issue Policies upon the most reasonable terms consistent with security and safety.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.,
General Agents for California,
July 1st

SWISS LLOYD
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF WINTERTHUR, SWITZERLAND.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
SURPLUS.....114,000

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE FAVORABLY KNOWN COMPANY, ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES OR INS. A CO.

ON Merchandise and on Treasure, Shipped on board of Steamers or Sailing Vessels, to or from this port, and to or from any part of the world.

Rate of Premiums as low as those of any other first-class Company.

All Losses paid here in U. S. Gold Coin, or made payable in Europe, at the option of the insured.

MORRIS SPEYER & CO.,
219 Sansome street.

San Francisco, May 24th, 1871.

DR. A. BRUCK,
OFFICE, CORNER BROADWAY AND POWELL ST.

Office hours from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M.

For the poor from 1 to 3 P. M.

BEST SHADE IN THE MARKET.

THE RUSTIC
WINDOW SHADE.

Admits the Light and Air.—Excludes the Sun and Fly.—Is not a screen that gets out of order.—Can be raised or lowered at pleasure.—GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION TO ALL.—And can be easily cleaned without removing the colors.

Costs but little and will last a lifetime.—Is a substitute for an inside blind.—Manufactured to fit any size window.

HOLLIDAN & BURBRIDGE,
617 Mission street, Near New Monty, San Francisco.

von der in der Gasse lange Zeit die teuerlichsten Gerüchte herumgingen. Sie sollte eine Sprache sprechen, die noch kein Menschenohr vernommen, und zwar habe Ruben sie nur darum mitgebracht, damit die Kinder nicht einmal deutsch lernten, was doch noch eine gewisse Neugierkeit mit dem in der Gasse gebräuchlichen Jargon habe.

Es war jedoch nur französisch, was jene Frau die Kinder lehrte. Selbst daran hatte sich die wahre und nimmer ruhende Sorge der Gasse endlich gewöhnt. Aber nun hielt es mit einem Male, jene Frau lehrte die Kinder nicht nur französisch sprechen, sie lehrte sie Alles — auch beten! Also nicht in der Sprache Jions, in jenen himmlischen, tausendjährigen Lauten, die gleichsam Götter eigene Sprache sind, nein, in einer fremden, den Kindern unverständlichen, die ihnen erst mühsam von einer Frau beigebracht werden mußte — die sich nicht zum Glauben der „Gasse“ bekannt! Darüber kamen die Geister in Empörung, und es fehlte nicht an Stimmen, die Ruben Schönmann das Selbstgefährliche seiner häuslichen Einrichtung zu Gemüthe führten. Bei solchen Eingriffen in sein väterliches Recht, wie dies nattire, blieb Ruben gewöhnlich ruhig; nur sein Auge blieb zweitzen in einem unheimlichen Feuer. Mit erstaunlicher Geduldigkeit pflegte er gewöhnlich zu sagen: Wollt Ihr wissen und soll ich es Euch erklären, was Euch eigentlich an meinem Thun und Lassen ärgert? Ihr kränkt Euch, daß die Leute vorüber sind, wo ich Einer, wie ich, auf der Schwelle der Synagoge hätte liegen müssen, dem die Leute über den Leib hinweggegangen. Das kränkt Euch, daß Ihr keine Macht an mich habt und daß Euch die Beißzähne ausgebrochen worden sind. Ich aber bin Herr in meinem Hause, jene Zeiten sind vorüber!

Die Hoffnung, daß die Zeit allmählich auf Ruben Schönmann's Grundsätze mindernd einwirken werden, ging nicht in Erfüllung. Es blieb, der er war; auch nicht um eine Linie breit trat er zurück. Charaktere dieser Art, die das Bewußtsein ihres Alleinstehens einmal für sich errungen haben, stehen in jedem Angriffe auf ihre Stellung ein Recht mehr dafür, und meistens verstärkt sie hereinbrechendes Unglück in ihrem Wahne, sie müßten die Fahne, die sie in ihrem Glück hoch empor getragen, gerade in den Tagen der Drangsal nicht sinken lassen.

Die Kinder Ruben's waren indessen herangewachsen, doch ihr Wesen kannten nur Wenige in der Gasse. Man "sah" ihnen fürend nach, wie Geißbögen höherer Art, um die ein unabbarbarer Strahlkreis liegt. Man trug ihnen die Fehlter ihres Vaters nicht nach; eher bemitleide man sie. Zugem.

Die beiden von einer so bewältigenden Schönheit und Krüppen in ihrer Haltung ein adeliges Gepräge an sich, daß jeder Spott sich entkräftet führt, sobald diese „Gotteswunder“ mit dem vollen Zauber ihres Weisen erscheinen.

Eines Tages kam Philipp, der schon seit längerer Zeit von den Geistlichen des Dr. Unterricht im katechetischen empfangen worden war, nach Hause. Unten an der Seite der Vorreihe hatte ein Mann auf ihn gewartet, mit einem langen, weißen Bart, erzählte er der erschrockenen Mutter, und fürchterlich blitzen Augen, der habe ihn bei der Hand genommen und so kräftig gehalten, daß er mit aller Anstrengung ihn nicht zu entrinnen vermochte.

Und was hat er vor dir gewollt? fragte die Mutter.

Mama, wie heiße ich? rief sodann mit einem Male der Knabe mit unerklärlicher Heftigkeit.

Philipp heiße du!

So nannte mich der Mann nicht, rief der Knabe, über und über roh wendend. Er sagte, „Feind!“ zu mir. Heiße ich denn nicht Philipp?

Das ist dein Name.... für die Welt, meinte sich ausweidend; hier in der Gasse heißt Philipp anders.

Philipp's schönes Angesicht überflog ein Schatten.

Ich hab dir noch nicht Alles erzählt, Mama, begann er wieder. Der Mann nannte mich also Feind. Weißt du, Feind, sagte er zu mir, daß du jetzt bald dreizehn Jahr wirst und dann Testim antelegen müßt? Was ist das, Mama?

Die Mutter wandte sich seufzend ab.

Was fragst du mich? fuhr sie plötzlich und erregt auf. Frage deinen Vater darum.

Du weißt es also nicht? rief Philipp erstaunt.

Die Frau Ruben Schönmann's begriff, daß sie ihrem Sohne gegenüber zu seiner Lüge ihre Zustimmung nehmen durfte.

Das Kind stieß von schwärztem Leber, sagte sie zögernd, die sich die Männer wählend das Gebet um die linke Hand und den Kopf schnallen.

Weiter, Mama! forschte der Knabe.

Weiter weiß ich nicht, sagte sie bissig und stockte.

Philipp blickte ihr starr und forschend in's Angesicht.

Der Mann sprach davon, daß ich jetzt bald mein dreizehnstes Jahr erreiche. Was wollte er damit sagen?

Um Gottes Willen! schrie Ruben's Frau auf und bedeckte sich mit beiden Händen das Antlitz. Um Gottes Willen, dringe nicht weiter in mich, Philipp, ich kann dir ja nicht antworten.

Wir haben bisher von Ruben Schönmann's Frau nur wenig gesprochen. Sie galt allgemein, so viel man sie aus ihrer Abgeschlossenheit kannte, für ein stolz demütiges Wesen, das willenslos dem Einfluß ihres Mannes hingegangen war. Hätte sie sich sonst die Erziehung ihrer Kinder so aus der Hand spielen lassen? In der Gasse behauptete man, von einem dunklen Ahnungsdrange getrieben, daß Ruben's Frau, gebräunt, wie sie sein mußte, die sie ihren eigenen Kindern gegenüber keine jüdische Mutter sein durfte, mit ihrem Mann im hängenden Hader lebe. Dunkle Gerüchte gingen, sie dürfe mit ihren Kindern nicht sprechen, denn sie spreche nicht französisch, und ihr „Deutsch“ sei nicht nach Rubens Geschmack. Solche Behauptungen entbehren aber aller Begründung. Rosalie, wie sie Ruben statt des ihm unliebsamen „Rösel“ doch noch eine gewisse Neugierkeit mit dem in der Gasse gebräuchlichen Jargon habe. Es war jedoch nur französisch, was jene Frau die Kinder lehrte. Selbst daran hatte sich die wahre und nimmer ruhende Sorge der Gasse endlich gewöhnt. Aber nun hielt es mit einem Male, jene Frau lehrte die Kinder nicht nur französisch sprechen, sie lehrte sie Alles — auch beten!

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Philipp heiße du!



JOHN R. SIMS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Fireproof Doors, Window-Blinds, Shutters
BURGLAR-PROOF

Bank Vaults and Safes

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS AND BEAMS,

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON RAILINGS,
Balconies, Stairs, Gratings, Tie Bands, Anchors, and other Architectural Iron Work, at the
old stand, established in 1853, by the present proprietor.

OREGON STREET,
Between Jackson, Washington, Front, and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders from the Interior, Oregon and Washington Territory, or any place on the Pacific Coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue merit it in the future.

For the information of strangers, he would say, that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, Victoria, and Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

Also—a very large lot of Second-hand Shutters, of various dimensions, all for very low rates. N. B.—Mr. E. M. Burros, of Portland, will make contracts for Iron Work, in my name.

\$250,000 IN GOLD GIFTS.

Grand Musical Festival

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Calaveras County Relief Association,

At the Court House, San Andreas, Cal.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1871,

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE

COUNTY OF CALAVERAS.

The Board of Supervisors, finding the County heavily involved, through the advice of a convention of bankers, held at San Andreas, April 3d, 1871, resolved on this measure rather than resort to Repudiation, and to have a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, the proceeds of which will be applied to the liquidation of the County Debts. The admission Tickets will be sold at \$30 U. S. Gold, and the holders of Tickets will be entitled to an premium that may be awarded to it. During the festival the magnificent sum of \$250,000 in U. S. Gold Coin will be distributed to the holders of Admission Tickets as follows:

1 Grand Gold Coin.....\$20,000
1 Grand Gold Coin Gift.....15,000
1 Grand Gold Coin Gift.....10,000
1 Grand Gold Coin Gift.....10,000
1 Grand Gold Coin Gift.....7,500
1 Grand Gold Coin Gift.....5,000
1 Grand Gold Coin Gift.....3,500
1 Grand Gold Coin Gift.....2,500
25 Grand Gold Coin Gifts, \$1,000 each.....25,000
50 Grand Gold Coin Gifts, \$500 each.....12,500
300 Grand Gold Coin Gifts, \$50 each.....30,000
1,000 Grand Gold Coin Gifts, \$25 each.....25,000
1,500 Grand Gold Coin Gifts, \$20 each.....30,000
3,450 Grand Gold Coin Gifts, \$10 each.....34,500

6,558 Gold Coin Premiums.....\$250,000

The premiums will be awarded in precisely the same manner as at the Concert given in San Francisco, in aid of the Mercantile Library.

The drawing will take place under the management of a committee of well known and responsible citizens of Calaveras County.

TRANSFERS.—Pacific Bank, San Francisco; B F Hastings & Co., Sacramento; San Joaquin Valley Bank, Stockton, with whom all moneys will be deposited and all disbursements made.

In addition to the above named Cities, all Moneys received for the sale of Tickets, less the expenses, will be paid over to the Board of Supervisors of Calaveras County, for the liquidation of the County Debt.

For a guarantee that the Premiums will be fairly distributed, we respectfully refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

HON. C. A. Adams, Sheriff of Calaveras County; John Gallagher, County Clerk Calaveras County; Chas. B. High, Esq., Sheriff of Calaveras County; J. C. Scribner, Esq., Sheriff of Calaveras County; J. G. Sevene, Esq., Stockton; J. K. Doak, Esq., Stockton; W. L. Dudley, Esq., Stockton; Col. C. Bowman, San Francisco; S. Forman, Esq., San Francisco; Hon. Wm. High, San Francisco.

Good Agents wanted. Liberal Commissions allowed. Parties at a distance can obtain Tickets by sending Checks on any Banks in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, or any reliable Banking House.

BUSINESS MANAGERS.—S. L. Prindle, Chairman Board of Supervisors, San Andreas; A. H. Coulter, Supervisor, Second District, San Andreas; M. G. Lewis, Supervisor, Third District, San Andreas; J. F. Trout, San Andreas; Alex. Wyne, San Andreas; B. R. Prince, Ataville.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to

M. G. LEWIS, Secretary.
SAN ANDREAS, CALIFORNIA.

OPENING OF THE
BOSTON SHIRT STORE!

NO. 106 KEARNY STREET,
Opposite the White House, San Francisco.

W. REINSTEIN,
Has opened the above Store with a large assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest, and invites all friends and the public to give him a call.

OPENING.

PACIFIC OYSTER HOUSE, 337 Bush street,
CHARLES WINANT, formerly of the Excel-
sior and Bay Oyster House, and S. WINANT,
of the firm of WINANT & CO., take pleasure
in announcing that they have opened this

New Oyster Saloon

And assure the public that nothing but the finest and best Oysters will be kept.

Eastern transplanted Oysters constantly on hand.

WINANT & HAAKE, Proprietors.

N. BALLEMBERG.
OFFICES: At Gray's Music Store; at Hammer-
mith & Ross' Toy Store; and at Schuhmacher's
Cigar store, corner Montgomery and Market sts.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR
Balls, Parties, Parades, Concerts,
SERENADES, EXCURSIONS, THEATRES,
ETO., ETC.

From One to Any Number of Instruments.

Music Arranged.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

Buy your Concert Tickets now, for it will be your last chance.

\$100,000!

Will be given away by the

WOODLAND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

AT THEIR

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE HELD IN...

WOODLAND, Yolo County, California.

ON...

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871.

IN AID OF THE

Public School, Fire Department, to pay the

Indebtedness of the Odd Fellows and

Masonic Building Funds, also, for the

Benefit of the Druids and

I. O. G. F.

1 GIFT GOLD COIN.....\$20,000
1 Gift gold coin.....10,000
1 Gift gold coin.....5,000
1 Gift gold coin.....2,500
10 Gifts gold coin, \$1,000 each.....10,000
1 Gift gold coin.....900
1 Gift gold coin.....800
1 Gift gold coin.....750
1 Gift gold coin.....600
20 Gifts gold coin, \$500 each.....10,000
1 Gift gold coin.....450
1 Gift gold coin.....350
2 Gifts gold coin, \$200 each.....400
200 Gifts gold coin, \$100 each.....10,000
200 Gifts gold coin, \$50 each.....10,000
400 Gifts gold coin, \$25 each.....10,000
400 Gifts gold coin, \$20 each.....8,000

All moneys will be deposited with the Bank of Woodland, and through it the distribution of Gifts will be made.

As a guarantee that the Concert and Drawing will be fairly conducted, we refer by permission to the following gentlemen:

J. D. STEPHENS, President Bank of Woodland,
F. C. HANSON, Merchant and Grain Dealer,
Hon. W. MINNIE, State Senator,
A. C. KEAN, County Treasurer,
Hon. J. M. KELLEY, State Representative,
John SCHURLEY, Brewer,
AUGUSTUS HUFFMAN, Merchant,
G. E. SILL, Merchant,
F. C. RUGGLES, School Trustee.

E. BYNUM,
KOHN, BROS., Merchants,
L. D. BROWN & WYCKOFF, W. R. GRIMSHAW.

The drawing will take place during the Concert, and in a similar manner to that of the previous Grand Gift Concert of San Francisco.

The Concert will commence on Wednesday, July 5th, 1871 at Washington Hall, Woodland, and a Committee of Citizens selected by the Woodland City Council will conduct the drawing, assisted by the public.

A liberal discount will be allowed to all purchasers of fifty or more Tickets.

Tickets to be had from our Agents in this City, or address all orders to Aronson, Deits & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

The Managers having large connections and great numbers of Tickets have already been sold in San Francisco, and that there will be a surety, that no Conciliation of Tickets nor Reduction of Prices will be made.

The drawing will take place under the management of a committee of well known and responsible citizens of Calaveras County.

TRANSFERS.—Pacific Bank, San Francisco; B F Hastings & Co., Sacramento; San Joaquin Valley Bank, Stockton, with whom all moneys will be deposited and all disbursements made.

In addition to the above named Cities, all Moneys received for the sale of Tickets, less the expenses, will be paid over to the Board of Supervisors of Calaveras County, for the liquidation of the County Debt.

For a guarantee that the Premiums will be fairly distributed, we respectfully refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

HON. C. A. Adams, Sheriff of Calaveras County; John Gallagher, County Clerk Calaveras County; Chas. B. High, Esq., Sheriff of Calaveras County; J. C. Scribner, Esq., Sheriff of Calaveras County; J. G. Sevene, Esq., Stockton; J. K. Doak, Esq., Stockton; W. L. Dudley, Esq., Stockton; Col. C. Bowmen, San Francisco; S. Forman, Esq., San Francisco; Hon. Wm. High, San Francisco.

Good Agents wanted. Liberal Commissions allowed. Parties at a distance can obtain Tickets by sending Checks on any Banks in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, or any reliable Banking House.

BUSINESS MANAGERS.—S. L. Prindle, Chairman Board of Supervisors, San Andreas; A. H. Coulter, Supervisor, Second District, San Andreas; M. G. Lewis, Supervisor, Third District, San Andreas; J. F. Trout, San Andreas; Alex. Wyne, San Andreas; B. R. Prince, Ataville.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to

M. G. LEWIS, Secretary.
SAN ANDREAS, CALIFORNIA.

OPENING OF THE

BOSTON SHIRT STORE!

NO. 106 KEARNY STREET,
Opposite the White House, San Francisco.

W. REINSTEIN,
Has opened the above Store with a large assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest, and invites all friends and the public to give him a call.

OPENING.

PACIFIC OYSTER HOUSE, 337 Bush street,
CHARLES WINANT, formerly of the Excel-
sior and Bay Oyster House, and S. WINANT,
of the firm of WINANT & CO., take pleasure
in announcing that they have opened this

New Oyster Saloon

And assure the public that nothing but the finest and best Oysters will be kept.

Eastern transplanted Oysters constantly on hand.

WINANT & HAAKE, Proprietors.

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OFFICES: At Gray's Music Store; at Hammer-
mith & Ross' Toy Store; and at Schuhmacher's
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SERENADES, EXCURSIONS, THEATRES,
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NO. 618, SACRAMENTO STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery, San Francisco.

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